

# The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1915

PRICE THREE CENTS

## STATE CONFERENCE

Parent-Teachers Association Heard Many Able Addresses

## THE WORK GROWING IN STATE

NEWARK, Del., July 28.—That the Parent-Teacher Association and kindred organizations are to play an important part in the educational advancement of Delaware in the future was indicated by the reports and addresses made at the first Delaware State Conference of Parent-Teachers Associations held here today. The Parent-Teacher Associations or at least many of them were only organized in Delaware during the past school year but their influence in bettering the conditions in the rural schools and especially in bringing the teacher in closer contact with the homes has already been felt.

Reports submitted show that there are now 123 Parent-Teacher or similar organizations in the state of which number 23 are colored organizations. They have been organized in school districts throughout the state and have done a wonderful good in beautifying the buildings, improving the playgrounds and in improving the equipment of the schools. A vigorous campaign for additional associations is to be carried on at the beginning of the coming school term and continued until there is a Parent-Teacher Association connected with every rural school in Delaware.

Because of the fact that the association work is of vital importance to teachers there were no classes of the Delaware College Summer School after 10 o'clock this morning which is attended by nearly two hundred teachers and prospective teachers. The meetings were held in the college oratory and were attended by the students of the summer school as well as a large number of visitors, members of the Parent-Teacher Associations from all parts of the state. Owing to the recent death of her husband, Mrs. George W. Marshall, of Milford, president of the state association, was unable to attend. Mrs. O. V. Wooten, of Laurel, the vice-president was the presiding officer. During the day in addition to the interesting reports, addresses were made by: J. L. Eisenberg, superintendent of the Chester Public schools; County Superintendents E. L. Cross, James E. Carroll and E. J. Hardesty; Dr. Charles A. Wagner, State Commissioner of Education and Mrs. Frederick Shoff, of Philadelphia, president of the National Parent-Teacher Association.

The Newark association has charge of the meeting held tonight in the oratory which was for the purpose of demonstrating what is possible in the way of giving an interesting program for a Parent-Teacher Association in any school district in Delaware.

The opening meeting was held at 10:30 o'clock, when Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, welcomed the visitors with a short address. Dr. Mitchell spoke of the growth of community life and said this had largely been brought about by such organizations as the Parent-Teacher Associations. He said there was an opportunity to make an Eden of Delaware.

Mrs. Wooten responded with a few remarks thanking the college and the Newark people for their hospitality. She predicted that many more associations would be formed during the coming year.

Reports of the work of the associations during the past year in each of the three counties and Wilmington were submitted and proved unusually interesting.

## AN EXHIBITION OF STRENGTH

A traveling fakir with an unmistakable German brogue, who said he hailed from Switzerland, gave an interesting exhibition of strength and sold his various gimbrels, puzzles, etc., in Cochran Square, on Wednesday night.

He was a small man, weighing, he said, 140 pounds, and among other amazing performances drove a 40 inch spike through a two inch plank with one blow of his hand, only using a kerchief to protect the palm from the nail head; bent a huge 60 penny spike with his hands into hair pin shape and then with one hand brought both ends together; tore a pack of playing cards into two pieces and then tore all the pieces in twain, and then once more tore the whole mass asunder; burst a big chain over his chest and then with his hands tore the big links apart and threw the pieces around for souvenirs! You would have thought the big chain was made of pasteboard instead of good steel!

He also lay on the ground and pushed Mr. Elmer Vinyard, who weighs 134 pounds, up to arms length with one hand.

The muscular development of his trunk and arms was wonderful! His right biceps when he flexed the arm, look as though it had a baseball inside, and his triceps, deltoids, pectorals, and forearm muscles were also finely developed, while his back looked like a map of his native Switzerland, with its succession of muscle hillocks, ridges and valleys!

He sold two puzzles, the links and the keys, the one, "awful simple," and the other, "simply awful," he said, and those who have sweated over the thing are quite willing to agree with him.

## WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION

DELAWARE CITY, Del., July 28.—This place was gaily decorated and made a festive appearance today, in honor of the Deepwater Waterways Association, who arrived here shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, following which they made an inspection of the forts in this vicinity. Every building was plentifully decorated in honor of the visitors.

The party left Philadelphia this morning at 9 o'clock on the Sylvan Dell, which was chartered for the occasion and made stops at Chester, Pa., where a delegation was taken from that place and at New Castle, where the Wilmington and New Castle delegation was taken aboard.

Invitation had been extended to army and navy officers, congressmen, officials of cities on the Delaware river and governors of states fronting on the river, as a result of which there was a large representative crowd on the boat.

Miss Julia Stevenson, of Wilmington, was the guest of Miss Emily Allee Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Johnson are spending two weeks at Atlantic City.

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## GERMANY WARNED U. S. WILL UPHOLD FREEDOM OF THE SEAS AT ANY COST

**Further Attacks in Violation of Law Will Be Regarded by the United States as "Deliberately Unfriendly" Foreign Office Is Informed—Kaiser's Reply Unsatisfactory.**

Washington.—President Wilson's latest note to the German government was made public Friday afternoon. From its sharp tone evidenced in every paragraph it is apparent Mr. Wilson's intention that the note shall be the last. In the first paragraph it states that Germany's last note, to which this is a reply, was "very unsatisfactory;" in its last paragraph it announces that the further refusal of the German government to accede to this government's demands for the safety of American lives at sea will be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly."

Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the Foreign Office at Berlin yesterday by Ambassador Gerard:

THE REPROVAL OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 21, 1915.

"You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government, dated July 8, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of these principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free; that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

"Keenly Disappointed" By German Stand.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals as well as their property, humanity as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in, it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

"Principles Are Immutable." The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is pos-

sible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial German Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas, without compromise and at any cost and that repetition by the commanders of German vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States as deliberately unfriendly.

"The issue now rests with Germany; even the military-mad autocracy of Berlin can have no excuse for mistaking the meaning of these serious and measured words.

"These demands are not excessive, and in formulating them President Wilson speaks not only for the American people, but for civilization itself. Unless the United States maintains its neutral rights 'without compromise and at any cost,' there are no neutral rights left which any belligerent is bound to respect and the whole world is given over to the terror of the sword."

## COMMENT ON NOTE BY NEWSPAPERS

Leading Papers Regard the Note as an Ultimatum.

### ISSUE RESTS WITH GERMANY

New York World Declares That "Even the Military-mad Autocracy Of Berlin Can Have No Excuse For Mistaking Meaning."

Below will be found the editorial comments of a number of leading newspapers of the country on the President's note to Germany:

New York World.

"The United States is no longer concerned with what Germany says. It is concerned only with what Germany does.

"President Wilson's third note to the German government in respect to the issues of law and humanity raised by the Lusitania massacre is the final word of the United States. The note is not an ultimatum in form, but it is an ultimatum in substance. The Imperial government is courteously but emphatically informed that the United States intends to maintain its rights as a neutral on the high seas, without compromise and at any cost and that repetition by the commanders of German vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States as deliberately unfriendly."

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New York Herald.

It is in the solemnity of its warning to the German government that the American note is most impressive. All things else, though important in themselves, dwarf into relative insignificance beside the formal notice of the government of the United States that every consideration of friendship impels it to "press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity of scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter," and that "repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

New York Times.

With courage and with firmness President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have responded to the hopes and the deep convictions of the American people. In the controversy with Germany it was time that there be an end of the long parleying in which our protests and our demands drew forth only evasions and irresponsible counter proposals. The nation has now spoken in words and in a tone which leaves room for no further declarations on our part. It rests with Germany to say whether she desires the continuance of friendly relations between the two governments and the two peoples.

The words are of serious import. In diplomatic correspondence they are not employed save upon grave occasions. They are not to be lightly uttered or lightly taken.

### WILSON TO ACT U. S. DEFENSE.

White House Announcement Tells Of President's Stand.

Washington.—In view of the sharp warning sent by this Government to Germany that the United States is prepared "at any cost to defend the rights of its citizens on the high seas," the greatest significance was attached to a formal announcement by the White House confirming the report that the President has called on Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels for full reports on the strength of the country's military resources.

Coming immediately after the publication of the latest note to Germany—a note generally regarded in the nature of an ultimatum—the announcement, it is felt, will have a profound effect not only in this country but in Germany.

Chicago Tribune.

The reply of the government to the latest German note appears to be final, so far as the American contentions of law and right are concerned. If not an ultimatum in form, it is an ultimatum in fact. The door of discussion is closed.

There now can be no doubt of the duty of press and public, and that is to accept the stand taken by our government, without cavil or reservation, and to give the government our unflinching and unreserved support, whatever the consequences fate may have in store for the nation.

Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"Wilson has closed the door on further discussion. These words amount to an ultimatum. Germany must decide whether she will keep the peace with the United States."

Birmingham Age-Herald.

"In all probability Germany's reply will be satisfactory, but President Wilson will stand by his 'last word,' and the people will stand loyally and unflinchingly with him."

## U. S. SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Third American Vessel Sent Down By Germans.

### HAD CONTRABAND ON BOARD

Crew Given Time To Leave Steamer. Carrying Flax, Classed As Contraband, Vessel Is Intercepted Of Scotland.

Washington.—The sinking by a German submarine of the American-owned steamer Leelanaw off the Orkney Islands was at first received at the State Department with amazement. It was not regarded possible that the German government, after the solemn and final warning given only a few days ago by President Wilson that German attacks on American ships must cease, and that all life must be safe on the seas, could have so wantonly defied this government. Later information, however, showing that the Leelanaw had been treated with due regard for international law, and that she had been torpedoed only after warning and careful examination of her papers and her cargo and that her crew had been given ample time to take to the boats after it was discovered that she was carrying flax, an absolute contraband, from Archangel to Belfast, both enemy ports, relieved the tension to some degree.

In three instances of American ships destroyed or damaged—the Gulf-light, the Nebraskan and the William P. Frye—Germany has agreed to pay damages, and in the last case the Berlin government took the position that it had not violated the treaty of 1828, but had exercised a right given her by inference from the language of the pact.

Carried Contraband.

Officials of the Washington government were surprised at the destruction of the Leelanaw, but beyond adding an aggravating incident to the already strained relations between the two governments there was no indication that the case would lead to a new turn in the general situation.

ENGLISH STAND FIRM.

Resolutions Re-Affirming Determination To Continue War Passed.

London.—The anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany, August 4, will be marked throughout the empire by re-affirmation of the determination of the British peoples to continue the struggle unwaveringly. The pledge will be embodied in the following resolution, approved by Premier Asquith:

"That on this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war this meeting of citizens of — records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle for the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

Meetings have been arranged throughout the empire at which the resolution will be put. Members of the Cabinet and of Parliament and other public officials are co-operating in the arrangements and dominions and colonies are all joining in the movement.

### THROWN OVER CLIFF.

Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel Is Tackled By An Unknown Man.

Leesboro, Me.—A murderous attack was committed on Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, of Philadelphia, near her summer home, at North Isleboro. The stout branches of a spruce tree which projected from a cliff saved Mrs. Drexel from death on a rock pile at the foot of a 40-foot cliff, over which an unknown man had hurled her. Semi-conscious, Mrs. Drexel swung on the tree over the rocks. Her moans brought men, who lifted her to safety. Her assailant, evidently a foreigner, was about 40 years old and wore a skull cap.

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Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel Is Tackled By An Unknown Man.

Leesboro, Me.—A murderous attack was committed on Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, of Philadelphia, near her summer home, at North Isleboro. The stout branches of a spruce tree which projected from a cliff saved Mrs. Drexel from death on a rock pile at the foot of a 40-foot cliff, over which an unknown man had hurled her. Semi-conscious, Mrs. Drexel swung on the tree over the rocks. Her moans brought men, who lifted her to safety. Her assailant, evidently a foreigner, was about 40 years old and wore a skull cap.

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# LOVE IN A HURRY

*By GELETT BURGESS  
ILLUSTRATED BY RAY WALTERS  
COPYRIGHT BY GELETT BURGESS*

**SYNOPSIS.**

Hall Bonistelle, artist-photographer, prepares for his work in his studio. Flodle Fisher, his assistant, reminds him of a party he is to give in the studio that night, and that his business is bad financial shape. Mr. Donistone, attorney and justice of the peace, calls and informs Hall that his Uncle John's will has left him \$4,000,000. Hall is to receive it before his twenty-eighth birthday, which begins at midnight that night. Mrs. Rena Royalton calls at the studio and Hall asks her to marry him. She agrees at first time, but finally agrees to give him an answer at the party that night. Miss Carolyn Daily calls and Hall proposes to her. She accepts him. Hall proposes to the party. Rosamund Gale, art model, calls. Hall tries to rush her into an immediate marriage.

**CHAPTER V—Continued.**

She sat bolt upright and stared at him with harder and more glittering eyes. "Today? What in the world do you mean, Hall Bonistelle?"

"Why, I'm in a hurry—are you?" She rose and smoothed down her skirts. "Why, you know, Hall, of course I've got to get ma's consent first, anyway. Naturally, I suppose she'll want to know whether you're able to support me, and all that. You don't really have to work, do you?"

"I'm afraid I do." He looked at her querily. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing, only—I don't know—ma's funny, sometimes—it really doesn't matter, but—well, you know I'm crazy about you in spite of anything, no matter what happens!"

"When can you find out?" he asked a little angrily. It was maddening, just as he had his millions within reach. For with her consent again the millions beckoned.

"Oh, I don't see that there's any particular hurry. Of course I'd have a lot to do in any case. There's my clothes."

"Bother your clothes! I'll get you anything you want after we're married. I'll be well able to afford it."

"You will?" She eyed him shrewdly. "Oh, well, then, I'll go right home and speak to ma. Of course you want it settled, I understand. I tell you, I'll let you know tonight, when I come to the party."

"Fine! You will come, then?"

"Of course I'll come! I say, Hall, if ma gives her consent, we'll announce our engagement tonight!" Her eyes sparkled, as she held out her hands and let herself be folded in his arms for a farewell kiss. In that caress his fears were forgotten. Then she freed herself and walked to the office door.

"Good-by, Hall, dear! Oh, I hope we can be happy! And say, won't those swells open their eyes, though, when they hear the news?" She hurried through the office without so much as a nod to Flodle.

Flodle jumped up. "Oh, your boa, Miss Gale!" and handed it to her.

"Oh, yes!" Rosamund took it, and emerged from her dream to look the



I've Got to Get Ma's Consent First, Anyway."

Little assistant over with scornful triumph. "Thanks!" She threw it about her neck jauntily. "Oh, say, never mind those prints, Miss Fisher; I'll get them when I come tonight." Up went her chin.

"All right," said Flodle sweetly. "If I have time to find them I will."

"Time? I'd like to know what you're here for!"

"To wait upon—" Flodle paused for effect—"customers!" and brought it out with force.

"Well, you may not be here so very long if you don't look out," said Rosamund. "But while you are, it wouldn't hurt to be a bit more polite, Miss Fisher."

Flodle held herself in well, replying, "No, that's true. But everyone is so kind, and usually, and Mr. Bonistelle is always so nice and dear to me, I suppose I am spoiled."

"Oh!" Rosamund's eyes were pistols. "Yes, he is a dear!" She gave a glance in the mirror. "He's a savage when he's affectionate, though."

"Mr. Bonistelle in?"

**4,000 MILES FOR CARNATIONS**

Chinese Dentist Goes Half Way Across Continent and Back to Procure Flowers.

C. Kew, a Chinese dentist of Shanghai, who is in Seattle on his way home, doesn't care about distance or obstacles once he makes up his mind he wants something. Mr. Kew arrived on the Pacific coast from Shanghai in search of health. He visited the various cities along the

Pacific slope and came to Seattle a week ago.

After booking his passage for China he found that he had several days to wait, and, remembering that he had tied a string on his finger to remind himself to bring home some carnation plants, took the first train for Chicago and sought a florist noted for the excellence of his carnations.

He just has returned from Chicago with his carnation plants and will sail Tuesday for Shanghai, where they will add their part to his flower garden.

He was a tall, gaunt, stoop-shouldered man, with a long upper lip. Deep lines, sharp as saw cuts, ran down his cheeks, and from the ends of his gashlike mouth. His neck was fleshy, the cords showing like the ribs of a fan. Rusty provincial garments hung loosely upon him, draping his bony body, and in his hands he held a soft, felt, prehistoric hat. He was not at all a city person; one almost smelt salt marshes at low tide, and clams. His ill-cut hair, too, suggested wet seaweed.

Flodle, at another time, would have had trouble in restraining her smile. Now her heart was too heavy; her sense of the ridiculous inhibited. She merely looked him over carelessly, added him up as some sort of drummer person, and replied that her employer was not in.

"Ain't in, eh?" He looked her over inquisitively. "What be you, anyway, his wife?" He pierced her with his little blue eyes.

The words stung her to the quick; her nerves were all exposed. She managed her face, however, and replied, "No, I'm his assistant, that's all. Bookkeeper, sort of."

He was still watching her shrewdly. "Is that any business of yours?" she answered in meek resentment.

"Ain't going to marry him, be ye?" Flodle, sensitive as she was, could not help showing a little of her distress. The color began to rise on her cheeks. In her embarrassment she bridled. "Is that any business of yours?"

"Bookkeeper, sort of."

"Ain't never heard of 'me, be ye?"

Flodle gasped. "Oh! Not Mr. Bonistelle's cousin Jonas?"

He nodded solemnly. "Fust cousin—once removed."

"Oh," she exclaimed, "Mr. Bonistelle will be awfully sorry to have

It was two o'clock in the afternoon. Flodle was crying. Seated at her desk, her bills littered, her account books in disorder, her head was down on her arms, in an attitude of dismal abandon. She did not weep, she cried. Hall Bonistelle married—and not to her! Married to whom? Ah, that was the worst of it. If Flodle had known the identity of her rival her sorrow might have, before now, been transmuted into anger. Would Mrs. Royalton, or Carolyn Daily become Mrs. Bonistelle? Or, worst of all, would the wedding ring be worn by Rosamund Gale? Flodle didn't know, Hall didn't know. Even Rosamund's tears, wet and heavy, splashing, trickling, soaking the dark blue blotter of Flodle's desk.

At two-ten sundry sounds, translated by Flodle's intimate knowledge of Hall Bonistelle's ways, indicated his approach. She sat hastily down at the typewriter and began to print off this interesting message:

"Quiz Jack; thy frowns vex G. D. Plumb."

Interesting mainly because, a concoction of Flodle's debutante days at the typewriter, it contained every known letter of the alphabet. Now it served to focus her mind on her fingers, and hide her face from scrutiny.

When Hall came in, she had copied the statement nine times, and seemed too busy for speech.

"Say, I'm going out, Flo!" he announced, and tapped with his stick on the floor thoughtfully.

Flodle kept right on: "thy frowns vex G. D. Plumb."

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JULY 31, 1915

## THE MAN WITH A VISION

HERE is a man with vision worth while—Henry Ford, the inventor and manufacturer of the one automobile out of fifty that has gotten a globe girding reputation, "the Ford"!

This marvelous, self-made man, whose modest autobiography fairly dragged from him on the late Industrial Commission examination, needs less than twelve lines of print to record, was a farmer boy with a few years training in the common school, and a short course at a business school.

At seventeen he became an apprentice in a machine shop at Detroit, the city that was later to be the scene of his signal mechanical and business triumphs and where he began in 1898 making the auto whose name is now a household word all over the land.

Mr. Ford has not only shown great original mechanical genius in perfecting the auto that bears his name and its scarcely less remarkably systematised manufacture, but he has also displayed great business sagacity and skill, for his creation, the Ford Automobile Company, stands without a peer in the manufacturing world for its amazing achievement of doing in one year a business of \$90,000,000 on a capital of \$2,000,000!

But Henry Ford is doing something besides making autos—he is making manhood, character, MEN! a diviner product that will endure when the last Ford auto, together with all the handiwork of men, has sunk amid "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds."

So it is, that Henry Ford's title to fame is not that he is a superb illustration of America's finest product—a self-made man, the story of whose success sounds like a fairy tale from out the Arabian Nights; nor that he has merited Edison's praise as "one of the greatest Americans"—these surely grounds ample enough to support any fame—but that, keeping his plain native Democracy, he has nobly aspired to serve his fellow-men rather than by grinding them down like a Carnegie or a Rockefeller ignobly to amass many millions!

Mr. Ford's juster wage and profit sharing plan, is destined to work an economic revolution, and will, when generally followed, solve the much vexed problem of the proper relation of Capital to Labor.

Read the words of this wonderful employer of labor who voluntarily renounces the inordinate gains of the great "captains of industry" in order to be just and generous:

"We believe it is better, wiser and more just to make many men comfortable than to make a few very rich."

Again this idealist with a vision, talking, according to the accepted doctrines and practices of Capital, Utopian folly in every breath:

"The knowledge that market rates of wages were not sufficient for men to properly care for self and dependents, and the environment in which its employees were thus made to live, gave rise to mental anxiety and a physical condition that made it utterly impossible for the human agency to deliver all of the effort that it was capable of in fulfilling the best and larger functions for which it was designed at work, at home and in the community."

"The company also had the courage to seize an opportunity for breaking away from old-time habits and customs that were possibly applicable to other periods.

"No man can bring up a family and hope to own a home on the ordinary rates of wages."

"I do not think any man can do good work mentally and physically for more than eight hours per day."

"If employers of labor have a genuine interest in the improvement of the condition of labor, no conditions that are irksome or distasteful will be laid upon the men."

"Our experience leads us to conclude that the interest taken in employees as to their individual welfare is most desirable from every standpoint, not only that of the employee and his family, but of the business itself."

"We cannot expect a man to give us his best efforts when he is in debt and has not enough to keep his family on."

"The sooner men can be taught that labor is just as much of an asset, and more, than machinery and buildings, the sooner labor will be properly recognized."

How much nobler these words, and the deeds that illustrate them—a wage more than twice that elsewhere paid, through the division among workmen of

millions from his own profits—how infinitely nobler all this, than the grinding greed of Carnegie or Rockefeller who to pile up riches "beyond the wealth of Ormus or of Ind," not only denied to their employees just wages, but when they demanded their own, made war upon them, Carnegie so bloodily with his hired soldiery at Homestead, and Rockefeller in his shocking Ludlow massacre where his paid ruffians like the savages they were set fire to a tent village of workers and then with their machine guns mercilessly slaughtered men, women and children, closing the horrid scene with looting!

Read this partial list of the practical benefits to these 16,000 employees, from this one man's justice and kindness.

There has been an increase of 130 per cent in bank accounts among the employees, Mr. Ford said, an increase of 86 per cent in insurances carried. The value of homes owned outright by employees has increased 87 per cent. A substantial improvement in the physical condition of the employees is also shown. Upwards of 200 men have been helped to stop a little petty thievery!

It seems likely that the Government inspectors winked at the iniquity of using this unsafe boat for passenger excursions. No less than eight different investigations are being made—all of them, as usual will amount to nothing!

Of course, the customary phrases, "let no guilty person escape," "make the probe a searching one" etc., are being employed, but it will as usual all end in talk. "Pulls" political, and "pulls" financial will be used to defeat justice, and to let the guilty ones higher up get off, meanwhile, to satisfy the public clamor—which, though, soon dies down—some poor devil of an underling will be made the scapegoat.

## SPECIAL LAWS

The Delaware Legislature of 1915 enacted two laws of special interest to farmers, one of them, going into effect September 16, provides that all seeds sold in packages of ten pounds or more must be labeled with the name of the seed, the name and address of the person selling the seed, and the approximate percentage of purity of the seed. It is unlawful to sell seed containing more than one in one thousand of any or all of the following: Quack grass, Canada thistle, dodder, wild mustard, wild oats, English plantain, orange hawkweed. Any one either selling or buying seed can submit samples to the State Board of Agriculture, Dover, and have them examined for purity and for reward for service.

The object, was simply to better the financial and moral status of the men. No man is influenced to change his mode of living, his habits or character in order to qualify under the profit sharing plan."

I have very little use for charities or philanthropies as such. My idea is, help men to help themselves. Nearly all are willing to work for adequate reward. We have all kinds of cripples in our employ, and they are making good. We have a great many who have been in prison and who were outcasts from society. Every one of them is making a good showing and is gaining in self-respect and strength of character.

At the start, 60 per cent. of the employees received a share of the profits. At the end of the first year, 87 1/2 per cent. are participating."

Finally, Mr. Ford declared that this Christ-like treatment of Labor, paid in dollars and cents! And who doubts that were Labor to receive everywhere a just share in the profits of Capital, it would seldom, if ever, need, even in Democratic hard times, to be humiliated by taking alms, joining bread lines or haunting soup kitchens!

## BRUTAL GREED

THAT shocking marine disaster where the excursion steamer Eastland turned turtle at its dock in Chicago, and drowned about 1400 passengers, chiefly women and children, is one more illustration of corporation greed, of a cold-blooded exposure of thousands to death in order to make money.

The boat was known to be unsafe by reason of structural defects, having several times before nearly upset, in consequence of which it had been repeatedly sold, always for a less price.

Moreover, the boat was greatly overloaded, so the District Attorney for Cook County declares. Two officials, the harbormaster A. F. Weekler and his assistant, Lynn, say the boat was loaded to double its safe capacity!

Finally, it is shown that for at least 17 minutes before the boat turned over, it began listing badly, but Captain

Pederson did not warn the passengers—evidently did not want to refund their fares! Indeed, this brute of a Captain, after the boat had upset and while hundreds still alive were imprisoned in the huge iron coffin, tried to drive off the men who were cutting the holes into the hull through which openings hundreds were drawn out alive!

Captain Pederson's angry cry at such a terrible moment, "what are you cutting my boat for?", shows his sordid spirit of devilish greed that made him willing to risk thousands of innocent lives to make a few dollars—the same criminal love of gain that drowned passengers of the ill-fated Slocum when trying to float with lead weighted cork life preservers, the hell-born money lust that roasted hundreds of poor working girls in the awful New York "Triangle fire" because the firm, in violation of law, kept the fire escape doors locked to stop a little petty thievery!

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A part of the Public School System of the State. Tuition free to all Delaware students. Next Session begins September 15th. Able faculty. Varied courses. Experimental farm and well equipped shop and laboratories. Beautiful and healthful location. The College has three departments with a four years' course leading to the degrees of B. A. and B. S.

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Look over our mouth-watering list of GOOD THINGS for this purpose of quickly cooked summer meals.

## Canned Fish, Oysters, etc.

Kippered Herring packed in Norway—that fine flavored fish that swims in those cooler northern waters. Also, toot'some Chesapeake herrings packed right here.

Sardines of many varieties, from the big can "Comet" brand to the more familiar small size Sardine costing from 5¢ to 12¢.

Selected fresh Mackerel—a real tidbit to lovers of good eating.

No letter "R" in July or August, so those fond of the Oyster, this delicious food, will welcome our real Chesapeake Bay Oysters, big, whole Cove oysters, packed at Baltimore—fine, any way you want them, for soups patties or fries!

Lobsters—tail meat only. This former luxury is now within reach of many, since the Government Fish Hatchery has so multiplied them—fine thing for salads, fritters and soups.

Clam Chowder, the delightful fish that sharpens the dullest appetite, and aids the digestion—only needs to be heated and eaten.

Herring Roe—the new dish—hard to sell at first, but now "goes like hot cakes!" Try it for your salads, croquettes, etc.

Shad—our own home shad. Corned new white shad that renew the delights of the early Spring.

These are a few delicacies from our big, well-chosen stock.

M. BANNING & SON  
"PURE FOOD STORE"

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

LUMBER

## Before You Build or Make Repairs

let us give you our prices on first-class lumber that will work up without waste—and high-grade, fire-resistant roofing that cannot rot, rust, crack or leak. This roofing is

Pronounced "RU" as in RUBY.  
**RU-BER-OID**  
ROOFING  
COSTS MORE - WEARS LONGER

It doesn't pay to buy either shaky lumber or low-grade roofing. We'll help you select the choicest lumber in the market, and we'll sell you roofing that will not go wrong. We know that **RU-BER-OID** on your roof will put an end to annoying, expensive repair bills.

**RU-BER-OID** contains no coal tar or asphaltum oils which crack or dry out. It cannot rust, rot, warp or decay.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The best show is the unconscious exhibition given by a crowd of people.

## TENDER SENSITIVE SKINS

Quickly Soothed by Cuticura. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap. Many comforting things these fragrant super-creamy emollients may do for the skin, scalp, hair and hands and do it quickly, effectively and economically. Also for the toilet, bath and nursery. Sample each free by mail with Booklet postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Speaking of grief, the cold-fried egg undoubtedly is the saddest thing.

**Important to Mothers**  
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the *Signature of Chas H Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A barber's idea of an unenterprising citizen is one who shaves himself.

## One Way to Lengthen Life

Last in life, when the organs begin to weaken, the hard-working kidneys often tire out first. Failing eyesight, stiff, achy joints, rheumatic pains, lame back and feet, all these are signs of kidney trouble to weak kidneys. Prevention is the best way and at middle age any sign of kidney weakness should have prompt attention. Doan's Kidney Pills have made life more comfortable for thousands of old folks. It is the best recommended special kidney remedy.

## A Pennsylvania Case

Robert G. Miller, 311 Penn St., Danville, Pa., says: "The pains in my kidneys were terrible and at times I could hardly move. There was a lame-ness and soreness across my loins and sometimes the kidneys were so sore that I could hardly move. The doctor said they were too frequent. They least of all the ailments." Nothing helped me until I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they rid me of all the ailments."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's  
WORLD'S  
Hair Color Restorer

Renews Your Youthful Appearance  
**Constipation Vanishes Forever**  
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner digestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

*Brentwood*  
**Glenn's Sulphur Soap**  
No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur purifies (all druggists). Contains 30% Pure Sulphur. Men's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, \$5.00.

## LADIES!! USE GILBERT'S JEWEL TALCUM POWDER

The talcum of quality, for refined people; perfume rich, lasting, and exquisite; powder of velvety fineness. In Glass Jars—15c. 25c. Sold by all dealers.

**GILBERT BROS. & CO.**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**\$5 Pair of WINDOW CURTAINS Free**  
To introduce our line quickly, we offer to One Lady in Each Town a pair of beautiful Eros Marquisette Window Curtains, absolutely free. Write at once for full particulars to THE HAGER COMPANY, PREMIUM DEPT., SOUTH BEND, IND. Cut this out—it may not appear again.

**DAISY FLY KILLER**  
places anywhere, anywhere, in sizes. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For restoring Color to Hair. Send to DAISY FLY KILLER, 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
A tailor preparation of earth helps to eradicate dandruff. For restoring Color to Hair. Send to PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM, 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

## FOR COOLING PASTRY

Device That Should Be in Use in Every Kitchen.

Call for Little Expenditure of Money and is Simple in Construction—Of Wire Netting and Empty Cotton Spools.

A cake and pastry cooler is an absolute necessity if confectionery is to be at its best. Many a batch of cakes and pastry has been ruined through not being cooled properly; pastry goes bad and cakes sodden. When cakes come from the oven they should be placed on a wire tray; thus the steam evaporates and does not re-enter the cake, and the cooling down is a gradual process; extremes of cold or heat spoil the best-made confections. A wire tray is quite an item to buy, but one can easily be made at home at practically no cost at all. All that is required is a piece of fine wire netting, in size about 14 inches by 10 inches, and some empty cotton reels. The tray will be all the firmer if four strips of thin wood bind its edges, that is, wrap the edges of the wire on thin pieces of stick the same length as the sides and secure with a nail here and there; this will do away with any fear of wire projecting; if the sticks are not used, the ends of wire that are loose should be carefully nipped or entwined. The tray must stand at a little height. For this purpose four empty cotton reels are excellent as feet; choose the reels all of one size, and black ones would make a neater job. Simply tack the wire tray on to the bobbins, a bobbin to be at each corner; greater strength is given to the tray if a bobbin is also placed in the center of each of the longest sides. These trays are splendid and answer just as well as an expensive bought one. Be sure to see that the wire netting used is well scrubbed and cleaned before it is used. Then



always rub it with a dry cloth after the cakes are taken off, for the wire will be moist with steam. When they are not wiped dry, rust naturally follows.

## NEWEST EFFECTS IN JEWELRY

Tango Sets Are Made Not Only for the Feet, but for the Hair—Some Other Fancies.

Tango sets of buckle and slipper fastenings have become popular, but very much newer are the sets not for the shoe but for the hair. These are made up of comb, pin and barrette. The combs are the high curved combs for the back of the hair; the pins are fancy little affairs, and the barrettes are fan shaped, narrow and high. Pairs of two-pronged pins are especially new. They are made of shell, set with the modish emerald, topaz or amethyst, or they are formed of diamond-mounted platinum.

Little airy bouquets pins and sash buckles are among the latest of jewelry sets, and those becoming neckbands of velvet may now be had in sets with matching wristlets. The necklets are mounted with little gemmed pendants and the wristbands with gemmed sides.

Even watches have not missed being coupled with other jewels, and the so-called watch sets are composed of an enameled watch that may be used as a pendant, châtelaine or wrist watch, with the chain, brooch and bracelet necessary to turn it into one style of jewel into the other.

**SUMMER SLEEVES ARE LONG**  
Extend From Shoulder to Wrist—Serviceable Hat Covering Designed for the Rainy Weather.

Sleeves still remain long, reaching from shoulder to wrist; many are finished with a point or a flaring cuff which falls over the hand. As the warm weather advances it would be well to have the sleeve as transparent as possible.

In direct contrast, many evening gowns have no sleeves at all, but have a fullness of chiffon or tulle carried over the shoulder simply to hold the bodice in place.

There are some very serviceable coverings for hats to be worn in rainy weather. Rather, they are for unexpected showers, and are so small and compact that they may be carried about in a handbag or in an automobile pocket or in any other small space, ready to use on the first sign of rain. Then the thin waterproof covering can be spread over the hat and fastened securely.

## COATS FOR BEACH AND AUTO

Translucent Materials Are Featured Just Now in a Bewildering Assortment of Colors.

Oil silk coats are among the newest candidates for beach and auto favor. They are being featured in a variety of colors, including red, blue, green and yellow. It is understood that these coats originated in London and that they are particularly adaptable for wear with thin gowns, which might be easily crushed beneath the weight of the ordinary raincoat.

An attractive feature about them is the fact that they are of a translucent texture, through which the gown can be seen. This takes away the sheer utilitarian feature usually associated with such a garment and immediately attracts toward it the girl who would otherwise disdain its adoption.

**Pretty Parasols.** One of the pretty parasols now in evidence shows a quaint checked border in deep blue and malachite green crossing each other with very little white ground showing—the rest of the parasol being of black tulle. A quaint little toque has a loose faille crown and deep falling flat tassel of silk in these combined shades of blue and green, and a twisted, almost a turban-like border of velvet on suie. A charmingly draped sash of black faille piped with blue, with big malachite buttons, carries out the same scheme.

**Ruffles Are Faced.** A very new note brought out on dresses, copied after the nineteenth century period, is the facin' of the many ruffles which add to the bouffant lines of a gown. One dress of wood-green faille has six narrow but full ruffles around the bottom of the skirt. Each ruffle is faced with sand-colored silk. Wider ruffles outline the neck of the pointed bodice and edge the cuffs of the full sleeves. These are also lined with the contrasting color.

## BOX TO HOLD THE STRING

Useful Little Contrivance Should Have Place in Every Housewife's Workroom or Kitchen.

In a workroom, the kitchen or in any place where string is frequently required, and appearance is not of great consequence, the string box shown in our sketch can be arranged in a few moments and will perfectly well answer its purpose.

It can be made with the aid of any round tin into which the ball of string can be fitted. The tin is fixed to the wall at some convenient spot by means of a nail run through the bot-

cattle used to be bred chiefly for work. Therefore the cows did not give much milk. Breeds improve the things for which they are selected. If cows were used for stepladders we should by this time have them seven feet high.

In 1730 the work cows of Germany gave an average of a pint and a half a day. Interest in milk increased, and by 1800 the average yield was a quart and a half. Breeding went on milkward, and in 1810 the German cows averaged two quarts of milk each per day. In 1820 three, in 1830 four—and there the gain stopped for 30 years.

man advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I got a bottle. I felt better the next month so I took three more bottles of it and got well so I could work all the time. I hope every woman who suffers like I did will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. P.W. LANSING, Box 8, Allyn, Wash.

Might Not Be in It.  
"Shall I announce that I am in the race for congress?"

"Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to merely state that you are a candidate, my boy."

**INEXPENSIVE SULPHUR BATHS AT HOME**

People travel long distances and spend large sums of money to secure the benefits of sulphur springs and baths because for generations sulphur has been known to be one of nature's most valuable curatives unequalled as a blood purifier. By dissolving 2 to 4 tablespoonsfuls of Hancock's Sulphur Compound in a hot bath you get the same effect and your system absorbs the sulphur through the pores of the skin. For prickly heat and summer skin troubles of infants and children use a teaspoonful of the Sulphur Compound in a bowl of warm water. This makes a refreshing bath and quickly alleviates the pain. Sold by all dealers, 50c. a bottle. Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co., Baltimore, Md.—Adv.

**LADIES—Pair Self-Sharpening Shears**  
Prepaid \$1. Agents wanted: agents proposition the  
Sewers Sales Co., 100 N. North St., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**AGENTS WANTED** to solicit orders from factory direct to wearer at wholesale prices. References required. P.O. Box 222, Philadelphia, Pa.

**LADIES—O. K. Wrinkle Remover removes your wrinkles in two minutes. Price 25c. Sent postpaid anywhere. G. B. Haskay Co., 1612 S. Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.**

**W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 31-1915.**

**Getting Along Nicely.**

A minister metting a parishioner of his who had been quite recently married and about whose domestic happiness terrible stories were rife, saluted him and said:

"Johnny," she remarked, "can you tell me what an average is?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the prompt response of Johnny, "an average is what a hen lays eggs on."

"What?" exclaimed the amazed teacher. "What on earth are you talking about?"

"That's right, Miss Mary," was the rejoinder of Johnny. "Most every year in our rithmettic lesson in that bright star over there just above the spire of the Presbyterian church?"

"Let me see," said Saphhead. "That's er—wait a minute now, I—er—it must be—the fact is, Miss Peachy, I'm afraid I'm not up on this year's schedule."

The bull should always be handled kindly and firmly, and should understand that his attendant is his master. It is always advisable to train the bull calf to lead, and a ring should be placed in his nose at an early date. Never permit the bull to have his own way about anything where you may differ with him and insist upon prompt obedience.

It is very easy to spoil the disposition of a bull by permitting children, old as well as young, to play with him or tease him. The man who is always prepared for trouble never has any.

It is the quiet bull that has never horned anything that usually does the damage, suddenly developing a vicious spirit and attacking his unsuspecting attendants.

**HANDLE THE BULL CAREFULLY**

Quiet Animal That Has Never Harmed Anyone Usually One to Attack Unsuspecting Attendants.

The breeders of the trotting horse found it tremendously hard to make their steeds go any faster after the 2:10 mark was reached, and it took years and years to get below two minutes—and at about the two-minute mark in all probability the record will always stand. So with the milch cows, as the yield increased it grew more difficult to breed record breakers, or to better the average, but now the average daily yield of all German cows is said to be ten quarts.

A thousand per cent gain in a century and a quarter; that is what long-period breeding will do. It is such work as this which alone will keep the world big enough for its increasing numbers of people.

**HANDLING THE BULL CAREFULLY**

Quiet Animal That Has Never Harmed Anyone Usually One to Attack Unsuspecting Attendants.

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A thousand per cent gain in a century and a quarter; that is what long-period breeding will do. It is such work as this which alone will keep the world big enough for its increasing numbers of people.

**NOT POSTED.**

You studied astronomy at college, did you not, Mr. Saphhead?" asked the sweet young thing.

"Oh, yes, indeed, and a very fascinating study it is."

"Won't you please tell me the name of that bright star over there just above the spire of the Presbyterian church?"

"Let me see," said Saphhead. "That's er—wait a minute now, I—er—it must be—the fact is, Miss Peachy, I'm afraid I'm not up on this year's schedule."

**NOT POSTED.**

"What were you doing in that pawnshop, Jim?"

"Oh, merely passing away the time."

**NOT POSTED.**

"Can you tell me which class of people lives the longest?"

"Why, centenarians, I believe."

**NOT POSTED.**

"Good investment."

A high price for a good bull is a better investment than a low price for a poor bull.

**FEEDING THE BULL.**

Growing heifers should be fed very much as milch cows are fed, except that the rations will be smaller, of course.

**FEEDING THE BULL.**

Poor results sometimes obtained in feeding skim milk are due nine times out of ten to faulty method of feeding.

**FEEDING THE BULL.**

Improper feeding.

Milk fever and caked udder may both be brought on by improper feeding before calving time.

**FEEDING THE BULL.**

Try some fresh from the package, and at once you get a wonderful true corn flavor—vastly different from that of the ordinary "corn flakes" you may have had.

Notice the little pearl-like "puffs" on each flake—a characteristic that is distinctive; also that when cream or milk is added they don't mush down, but keep their body and appetizing crispness.

There's a Royal Treat in every package of

**New Post Toasties**

Are the first and only corn flakes that are "good to eat" without milk, cream or sugar

Try some fresh from the package, and at once you get a wonderful true corn flavor—vastly different from that of the ordinary "corn flakes" you may have had.

Notice the little pearl-like "puffs" on each flake—a characteristic that is distinctive; also that when cream or milk is added they don't mush down, but keep their body and appetizing crispness.

There's a Royal Treat in every package of

## TOWNSEND

Leilah Money is the guest of Wilmington relatives.

Miss Lillian Hart is visiting her aunt at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Mrs. W. H. Reynolds entertained the Ladies Aid Society Tuesday evening.

Mrs. M. Lurty fell and broke her arm at Augustine Pier last Thursday.

Walter S. Money Jr., is visiting his uncle John Geary and family in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. William P. Reynolds is spending this week with her daughter Mrs. James Wilson.

A party from Wilmington are spending ten days at the Bungalow on Noxontown Pond.

Miss Laura Heavelow, of Newark, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Oliver Fraker.

George Crossan and wife, of Wilmington, are guests of her sister Mrs. James A. Hart.

John Tucker and wife, John McCarter, of Newark, spent Friday with D. B. Jones.

Miss Mable Harmon is spending a week with her aunt Mrs. James Money near Mt. Pleasant.

Miss Mable Lattonius, of Wilmington, has returned home after a few days stay with Sherbourne Collins and wife.

Reynolds Hodgeson, Roland Reynolds Frank Hutchison, of Penns Grove, N.J., spent Saturday and Sunday at their homes in town.

Miss Ada Weber, of Blackbird, has accepted a position as saleslady in W. Lattonius' Store, Mrs. Walter Harris having resigned.

D. B. Jones and wife and their guests Mr. and Mrs. Groome and Thelma Jones autoed to Caunden Camp last Sunday afternoon.

## WARWICK

Mrs. Lee Matthews and children are visiting her sister, at Earleville.

Precaching Sunday evening at 7:30. No Christian Endeavor Services will be held until further notice.

Mr. F. Bernard Jr., of Kennett Square, spent Wednesday and Thursday with Miss Mamie Merritt.

Mrs. Robert McDowell and daughter returned home on Thursday first after a two weeks' stay with Baltimore relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lofland, of Philadelphia, are spending the weekend with his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Lofland.

Mrs. John Holden who had been ill for quite awhile, died at her home here last Monday. The sincere sympathy of the community is felt for the bereaved family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown and daughter Miss Edith, of Federalburg, Md., have been visiting at the home of Rev. H. H. Carroll for the last two weeks. Mrs. Carroll returning home with them on Monday.

The many friends of Mr. J. Wilson Merritt, formerly of this town, but now of Middletown, were shocked to hear of his accident on Monday last. He was taken to Jefferson Hospital in a very serious condition. At this writing he is getting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

## CHESAPEAKE CITY

Mrs. J. J. Jackson, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of Mr. C. L. Ellison Sr.

Miss Helen Hopper, of Philadelphia, is visiting her brother Mr. J. S. Hopper.

Mrs. Nathan Loveless Miss Helen Loveless are visiting relatives in Coatesville, Pa.

Miss Nan H. Wright has been the guest of friends in Wilmington and Philadelphia.

Miss Hannah R. Bouchelle is the guest of Misses Ethel and Marie Sullivan, of Baltimore.

Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Eggert are spending several weeks at White Haven Pa., and Harrington, Del.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boulden, of Philadelphia, are visiting their daughter Mrs. I. G. Griffith near town.

Rev. N. B. Nutter is spending some time in Virginia, Mrs. Nutter and family are visiting in Southern Maryland.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Misses Lizzie and Lucy Jackson, of Wilmington, visited Mrs. L. L. Williams on Tuesday last.

## PORT PENN

Miss Eva Vandergrift is entertaining Mrs. Katie Price, of Salisbury, Md.

Mr. Thomas Higgins who has been ill remains about the same at this writing.

Mrs. Nellie Fortner, of Wilmington, visited her father Nathan Yearsley over Sunday.

Rev. R. C. Cooke will begin a series of sermons on Pilgrims Progress on Sunday evening.

Harry Saxon has returned to his home in Camden, N. J., after spending several months here.

Albert Kumpel, Jr., with a party of friends took an automobile trip to Bettontown over Sunday.

Mrs. George Webb entertained the past week her daughter Mrs. Elwood Webb, of Ridley Park, Pa.

Mrs. Harry Bender has returned after a weeks visit with her brother J. M. Bender and wife, in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Eugene Thomas and daughter Miss Lucile, are making quite an extended visit with Mrs. S. C. Eaton and family.

## PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Fresh and Salt Fish at all times. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal. W. C. JONES.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

NOTICE—After July 1st, 1915, I will conduct a Cash Business, 30 days extension on approved accounts in the blacksmith and wheelwright business. J. C. GREEN.

## SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed,

will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,

THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with two-story brick dwelling thereon erected, known as No 831 Windsor street, situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning on the westerly side of the two-story brick dwelling thereon erected, known as No 831 Windsor street, situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

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